

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

breeding industry? Of course we get horses from other places besides the United States, but we obtain a large proportion of them from that country.

Q. Have you in the last few months obtained any stallions from owners of race horses in Canada?—A. Yes. Three stallions from Canadian owners within the last three months.

Q. From whom did you get them?—A. We got Fort Hunter from Mr. Dymont. He is a thoroughbred though he weighs 1,376 pounds and he won more races than any horse that was ever owned by a Canadian.

Q. What do you put him down as worth?—A. I think he is worth between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

Q. Who did you get the others from?—A. The second was from Mr. Robert Davies of Toronto. I think he is an official of the Ontario Jockey Club, but I would not be sure. I think Athol is worth \$6,500. I have a letter from the man who has him saying he feels sure he will revolutionize with that horse the breeding industry in that locality in Quebec.

Q. Who is the third stallion from?—A. From Mr. Allen Boswell of the Quebec turf club.

Q. He also owns a number of race horses does he not?—A. He owns brood mares.

Q. Have you ever received a horse by donation from any state or country where racing or betting was not allowed?—A. I can tell you where all these horses come from.

Q. Never mind we do not want to go into that.—A. I do not think we ever have. I know we never got any from Illinois, Missouri or Louisiana.

Q. Now what would be the effect of the abolition of racing on the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding?—A. Well, these owners would not come here if there wasn't racing, and if they didn't come here and didn't race, or if they raced under rigid restrictions they would not feel under any obligations to help the breeding industry here I do not think.

Q. What effect would it have on your bureau if racing is cut off?—A. It would cut off a large part of our supply.

Q. What percentage?—A. I should say 50 per cent and that would mean that we would have to go twice as slow as we are going now, and we are going so slow now that we would not be able in an emergency to supply our quota of horses for the British army, the probabilities are that war would be on us before we got properly started, and you cannot make horses, you know, you have to breed them.

Q. We have a good deal about the King's Premium stallion?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any difference between the King's Premium stallions and the ones you use?—A. I think our stallions are a little better than the average of the King's Premium stallions. I know there is one down there that they wanted to trade us for a bureau stallion and we haven't a bureau stallion that we thought we could trade for him; we thought we would get a little the worst of the deal if we traded.

Q. Was he a thoroughbred?—A. The King's Premium stallions are all thoroughbreds.

Q. Have you been on the principal race tracks of Canada and the United States?—A. Yes.

Q. Before and since the Hughes' law?—A. Yes.

Q. In the state of New York before the Hughes' law was passed what did you notice there as to the order on the track, the purses, and the quality of the horses, as compared with what happened afterwards?—A. Well I worked in New York for five or six years, I was at the race tracks every day and it was the best racing I ever saw in my life at Sheepshead, Gravesend and Morris Park.

Q. Was that before or after the Hughes law?—A. Before.

Q. And what was the nature of it afterwards?—A. Afterwards the attendance fell off and then they had to cut the stakes; the Futurity, the Brooklyn handicap, the Twin City handicap and the Commonwealth stakes and all those big feature events were slashed to nothing almost.

Q. Were the people as orderly after the Hughes' law as they were before?—A. The